

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. There was no official name for the section of the city in which the clinics of the Cluj Medical School were located. The area was commonly called the Clinic Quarter (Cartier Clinicilor). The center of the quarter was at the junction of Strada Nicolae Iorga and Strada Victor Babes. The buildings were on land which rose in terraces from Strada Nicolae Iorga to Strada Marinescu.

2. The following is the key to Enclosure A locations of the various clinics and medical facilities available to the students at Cluj Medical School in 1950: 7 25X1

Points # 1a, b, c, and d: A group of buildings which housed the hospital of the Rumanian National Railroads (Cale Ferate Romane --- CFR). The complex was named after Ilie Pintilie, a Rumanian Communist hero. The entire hospital had approximately 100 beds.

#1a A large four-story building. The basement and ground floor housed the polyclinic and its specialized sections. The upper stories had sections for internal medicine and surgery. Dr. Stoichita was radiologist and Dr. Ciplea was internist.

#1b A two-story private home appropriated in 1949 for the CFR Hospital. It housed the ENT section, formerly headed by Dr. Iuber, who is there at present; he was also physician for the opera.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#").

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- #1c A one-story building housing the pharmacy.
- #1d A two-story building in which the CFR Hospital office and the Maternity Section were located.
- #2a and b were the Stomatology Clinic. 2a was the clinic proper. It was a two-story building containing two working rooms, two operating rooms and six wards, an office, a reception room and an x-ray room. About 40 beds were available here. The rear of 2a was an amphitheatre for student lectures. It seated 100. Dr. (fnu) VASILESCU was associate professor here. The clinic was also a school for specialists in stomatology. 2b housed a laboratory where dental prostheses were made.
- #3 The Students' Polyclinic. It was a one-story building; all medical specialties were represented here. Students, both Rumanians and Hungarians, from the entire university were entitled to use this polyclinic. Generally, however, the medical students went directly to those professors known to them, and did not bother to visit the Students' Polyclinic.
- #4 A four-story dormitory housing about 500 students.
- #5 The Tuberculosis Prevention Clinic for students (Preventoriul TBC). This three-story building had about 60 beds and offices. Conditions here were better than average, and the students could live better here. It is my opinion that the existence of this clinic was exploited for political purposes only.
- #6 The university library. This was a three-story building. There were six large reading rooms, many smaller rooms and considerable storage space.
- #7 A small building used by worker personnel in the clinics as living quarters.
- #8 A building housing the new clinics. It was built around 1938 and was a four-story building with a quadrangle. The ground floor had consultation rooms and a part of the balneological sections. The east section of the building had a two-story amphitheatre with a capacity of 400 to 500 for student lectures. This amphitheatre, before 1948, had fluorescent lighting and was in good condition; in 1950 it appeared shabby. The second floor of No. 8 housed the ENT clinic and the wards of the balneology clinic. Associate Prof. (fnu) MORARU was in charge of balneology. The third floor housed the Second Medical Clinic, headed by Prof. (fnu) GOIA. The fourth floor had the Second Surgery Clinic, under Associate Prof. (fnu) BRUDA, a urologist. The Chair of Surgery at Cluj was occupied by Prof. (fnu) NANA. The whole building had about 300 beds.
- #9 A two-story building divided into two sections. The east section was the Physiology Section under Prof. (fnu) BENETATO. The west section was the Radiology Section. There were no beds in this building and only laboratory work was performed here. Each half of the building had a lecture hall.
- #10 The First Surgery Clinic, under Prof. (fnu) NANA. This was a two-story building with 150 beds. It had an amphitheatre for student lectures.
- #11 The two-story administration building for the clinics. All patients had to report here. This building maintained all records of the hospital and patients; it also contained a section for the political indoctrination of the patients. No religious care for any of the patients was possible in the clinics.

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- #12 The same type of building as No. 10. It housed the First Medical Clinic, under Prof. (fnu) MOGA, a cardiologist. Prof. (fnu) HATIEGANU held this position prior to his dismissal. MOGA, a good cardiologist, was an ardent and dangerous Communist, who was hated by the students and the other doctors. This building also had a student amphitheatre and 150 beds.
- #13 A three-story building housing the Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinics, and the Endocrinology Section. This latter section, under Prof. (fnu) CRAINICEANU, occupied the ground floor of the west section. Prof. (fnu) POPOVICI was in charge of OB-GYN. The building had 180 beds.
- #14 A two-story building called the "Prosektur", i.e. the dissection laboratory. It housed the Anatomy Section under Prof. (fnu) RUSU, the Pathological Anatomy Section under Prof. (fnu) POPA-RUBIN, and the Forensic Medicine Section, formerly under (fnu) KERNBACH, a Communist, who was later expelled. [redacted] his successor was (fnu) BILEGAN. This building had three small lecture halls for classes in Pathology, Human Anatomy and Forensic Medicine. There was an assistant in this building who was [redacted] Chinese. This man had Rumanian citizenship and was professionally competent. He was not politically active.
- #15 The Skin and Venereal Disease Clinic under Prof. (fnu) TATARU. The Skin-VD Clinic was a two-story building with 120 beds.
- #16 A large lecture hall used jointly by the Skin and Venereal Disease Clinic and the Tuberculosis Clinic [Point #25]
- #17 The Ophthalmology Clinic. This occupied a two-story building and had 70 beds. Prof. (fnu) PACURARU was in charge.
- #18 A one-story building housing a laundry and kitchens. The diet kitchen for the preparation of special foods was also located here.
- #19 An area not familiar to me. This group of buildings housed the central heating plant.
- #20 A morgue; it contained a chapel and some lodgings. [redacted] the hospital mortality rate has increased under the Communist Regime [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] after Prof. HATIEGANU was dismissed, surgical diagnoses were only 60% correct, whereas they had been 90% correct before his dismissal.
- #21 The Pharmacology Section under Prof. (fnu) VELUDA, former Associate Professor of Anatomy [redacted] The building housed an amphitheatre and also living quarters for personnel in the other clinics. The west section was reserved for pharmacognosy. 25X1
- #22 The Infectious Diseases Section under Prof. (fnu) GAVRILA. The east wing contained offices and consultation rooms. The east half of the H-shaped building had two floors containing some private offices and wards. The west half, which was attached to the east half by a passageway, had one floor containing a laboratory and beds for the sick. This section had about 60 beds in all.
- #23 A large metallic cylinder, about eight meters high, and eight meters in diameter.

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- #24 A two-story building formerly the living quarters of the nuns who had been nurses at the clinics before their order was disbanded. The building is possibly being used for tuberculosis patients, since the nuns have been evicted.
- #25 The Tuberculosis Clinic. It was a two-story building, with terraces on the southern side, and had about 200 beds.
- #26 Formerly the Medical Chemistry Institute, (not the Biochemistry Institute). The two-story building, now in charge of Prof. (fnu) SECAREANU, had laboratories for organic and inorganic chemical analyses. PAS (para-aminosalicylic acid) was synthesized in liquid form here in 1949.
- #27 A complex of two-story buildings which, except for 27h, housed the Neurology-Psychiatry Clinic. The northernmost building, 27a, had consultation rooms and a lecture hall. Nos. 27b and c were the Neurology Section. The remainder, Nos. 27d, e, f, and g were the Psychiatric Ward Section. Prof. (fnu) DUMA was neurologist. In 1946, Prof. (fnu) DRAGOMIR was psychiatrist. Dr. STEINER was an assistant in psychiatry in 1950. An Armenian, Asclan BERDISAN, a Communist, was an assistant in neurology. No. 27h was a part of the Neurology Section. The Rumanian Communist Party had 100 Greek children there who were being trained as militant Communists who would one day return to Greece.
- #28 The Institute Pasteur. It had no clinic section or bed space. The Institute Pasteur performed all the functions of a public health laboratory. It was also used as a part of the university to train the medical students in the fields of hygiene, bacteriology, biochemistry and histology. Prof. (fnu) MOLDOVAN worked out the procedure for preparing Reticulin M at this Institute.
- Equipment at the Institute Pasteur was old and good. New equipment made in Rumania was usually poor. The newer assistants at the Institute were Communists. The city of Cluj also had another small laboratory for bacteriological analyses.
- #28a A one-story building housing a bacteriological laboratory for the training of medical students.
- #28b A three-story quadrangular building containing the following sections: Hygiene, Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Histology. The Professor of Hygiene at the Institute in 1950 was (fnu) CUPCEA, a Communist. He had an important post in the Ministry of Health, he is now head of the Institute. The Professor of Biochemistry used to be (fnu) MANTA who was jailed in 1946 and replaced by a woman professor. The Professor of the History of Medicine was (fnu) BOLUGA. He taught at the Institute Pasteur. The Professor of Histology was (fnu) CRISAN.
- #29 An Anti-Rabies Institute (it was about 400 m. from the Institute Pasteur). injections for the treatment of rabies were given here and related practical tasks were performed.
- #30 The Institute of Industrial Chemistry (Institutul Chimie Industriala). It had no association with the Medical School. atomic research was being carried on at this Institute and two "atomic piles", had arrived there from Czechoslovakia in 1950.

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- #31 The Botanical Gardens. No. 31a was the two-story main building. The gardens had several greenhouses and were associated with the Natural Sciences Department. Prof. (fnu) BORZA was in charge until 1946 or 1947, when he was dismissed.
- #32 The City Council (Sfatul Popular). It was not a part of the university.
- #33 The home of former Prof. (fnu) HATIEGANU.
- #34 A center for the collection and preservation of blood, directed by Prof. (fnu) BENETATO. The building was formerly a private maternity hospital belonging to Dr. (fnu) IUBAS, who was dispossessed in 1948.

3. The Babies' Hospital was located about 200 m. west of No. 34 Encl A.
The key to Encl B is as follows:

Point #1 A three-story building containing consultation rooms in the basement, an amphitheatre on the first floor, and rather small sick wards on the remaining floors.

#2 A two-story building which extended to the river. It was, until 1947, a private maternity hospital belonging to Dr. (fnu) MATYAS (now Professor of OB-GYN at Targu Mures). In 1950, the university decided to establish a section for infantile neurosurgery; it had not yet been set up as of 1950.

4. The Children's Asylum (Asilu de Copii) was on General Grigorescu Street, on the left bank of the Somes River Encl C about 2½ km northwest of the university library in the Clinic Quarter. Nos. 1 and 2 are small pavilions for children under one year. Nos. 3 and 4 are pavilions for children up to six years.

The asylum housed orphans and other non-supported children until they entered the first grade in school. About 150 children could be accommodated here. At the age of six years, children went into an orphanage and were probably indoctrinated as Communists.

The Cancer Institute

5. Enclosure D shows the location of the Cancer Institute, the Social Diseases Hospital and military installations where a military medical courses was given in 1950.

Point #1 A one-story building containing the offices of the Institute.

#2 A laboratory where slides of tissues were prepared from biopsy material or other tissue substance. The Pathological Anatomy Section of the University had slides prepared here. This laboratory carried out work for the entire regimine largest political subdivision of the country. Prof. Titu VASILIU, a prominent worker in the field of cancer etiology, worked at this laboratory in 1949 and 1950 after his dismissal from the university. Prof. (fnu) POPA-RUBIN is now in charge of the Cancer Institute.

#3 A two-story building used as a pavilion for the patients.

#4 A two-story dwelling for personnel at the Institute.

#5 A cigarette factory; it consisted of several buildings.

#6 A hospital known commonly as the Women's Hospital (Spitalul de Femei) or Hospital for Social Diseases in Women.

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#7 A military compound which housed the O.I.L.A., an air traffic control unit, whose operations were very secret.

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No. 7 also had a central military food depot of the 2nd Military Region and a bakery for making bread for the military forces.

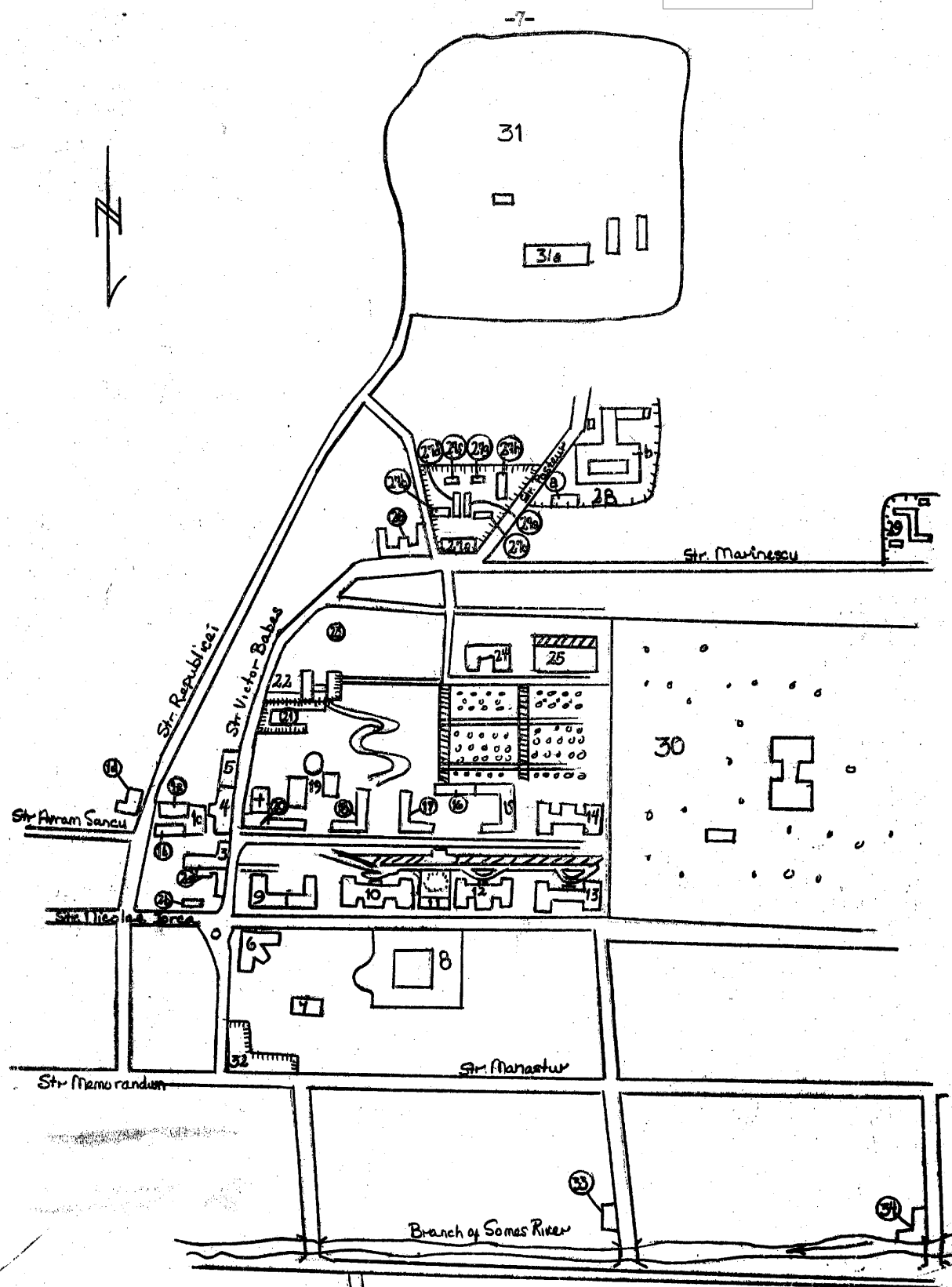
Enclosures: A. The Clinics of the Cluj Medical School
B. Babies' Hospital in Cluj
C. Children's Asylum in Cluj
D. Location of Military Installations in Cluj where military medical course was given in 1950

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ENCLOSURE A

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The Clinics of the
Cluj Medical School,

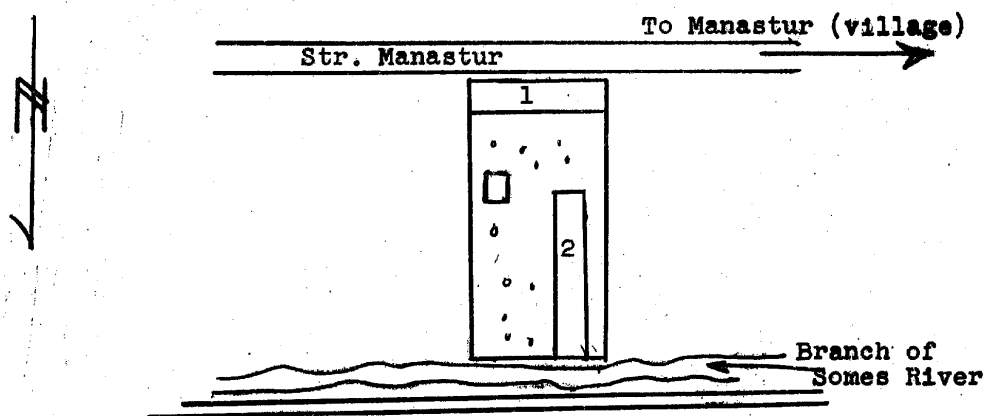
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ENCLOSURE B

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Babies' Hospital in Cluj

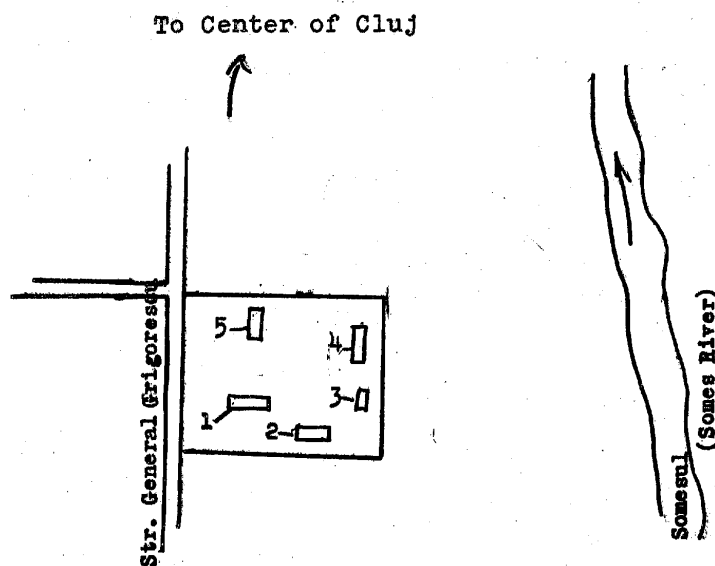
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ENCLOSURE C

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Children's Asylum in Cluj

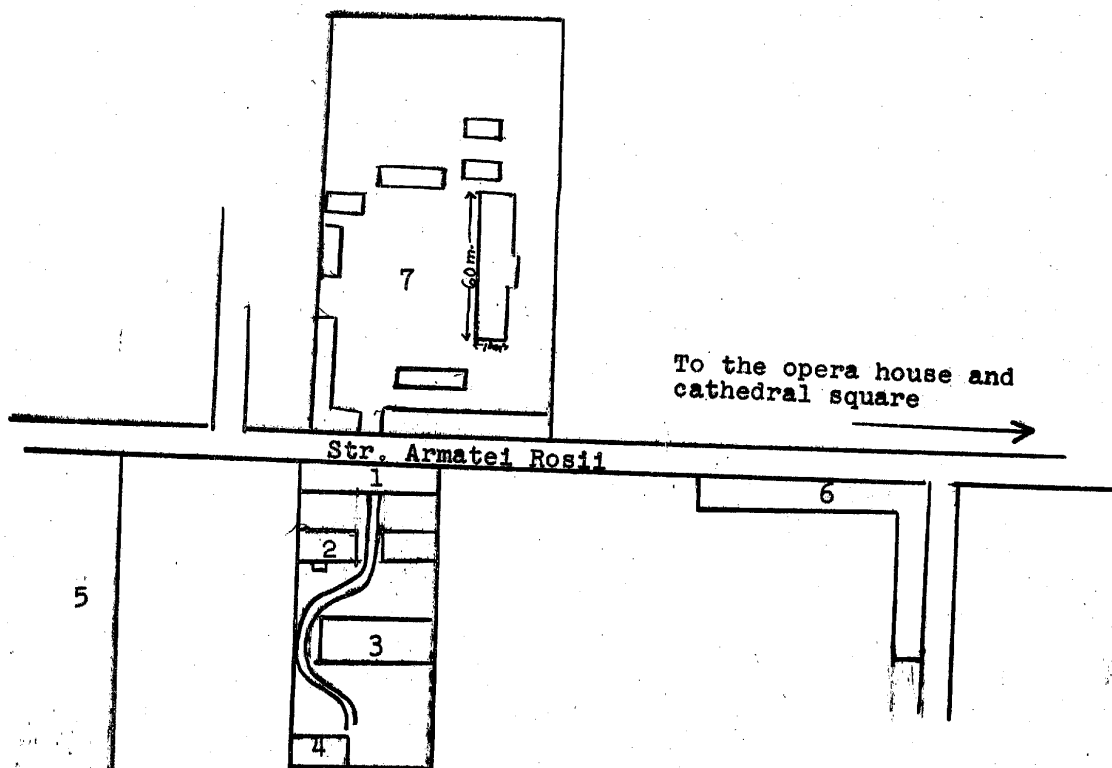
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ENCLOSURE D

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Location of Military Installations in Cluj
where military medical course was given in 1950

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